

Maximum Force in Field.

Germans Have 3,200,000 Men in Two Battle Fronts at Present.

London, Aug. 27.—A statement from an authoritative British source on Germany's strength in men and her losses was made public here. The statement asserts that about July 31 the Germans had 1,800,000 men on the western battle front and 1,400,000 on the eastern front—a total of 3,200,000 men on the actual fighting line—while there also were 1,120,000 Austrians opposed to the Russians. There were, besides, a large number of German troops of various classes in garrisons, fortifications and on lines of communication, in addition to convalescents, invalids and others.

"It is impossible to say," the statement declares, "how far the reserve troops have been armed and equipped, but the fact that the total number of men on the two fronts is only 3,200,000, appears to show that this is about the largest number the Germans are able to put fully equipped into the fighting line."

"The Germans, from a date shortly after the outbreak of the war, supplied the losses in their first line and reserve troops from the second and even the third line, so that it is safe to regard all the German troops in the fighting line as men of the same quality as in the first few months of the war."

"It is calculated that the first line troops lost about 25 per cent in casualties and the reserves about 25 per cent, their places being taken by recruits from the 1911 class and from other categories and reformed units, including the 1913 class of recruits."

"Since then they have again lost about 50 per cent in casualties, so probably there remains only about 25 per cent of the original first line troops, to which must be added the men slightly wounded who have returned to the fighting line."

"The German casualties in killed, wounded and missing reported to June 30 totalled 1,272,411 men, of whom 308,123 were killed, 15,898 died of disease, and 549,722 either are missing or prisoners or are seriously wounded as to put them out of action for the remainder of the war. Since January there has been heavy fighting."

"Assuming that half a million men were only slightly wounded and recovered, the effective loss is assumed to amount to 1,000,000, in addition to which probably half a million men are wounded and are absent from the front on leave in hospitals. This makes the total net loss for the year 1,500,000, of whom from 100,000 to 150,000 men were killed."

"The Germans, it is calculated at the beginning of the war had 3,000,000 men available for military service, and that number might be increased by a million or a million and a half if every man of military age gave his service. The only reasonable suggestion, therefore, for the fact that the Germans have only 3,200,000 men in the fighting line is that they are unable to supply more men than that number with equipment. From the total of from 5,000,000 to 9,000,000 men must be deducted the 1,500,000 net loss for the year and the same number of men required for making arms and ammunition."

Corn Crop Short in Freeling Section.

Freeling, Va., Aug. 28th.—From inquiries made of a number of farmers representing different sections of the county, it has been learned that corn crops will not be as good as they were last year. The usual estimate is that corn crops will fall short by about 30 per cent from last year's crop. News from the adjoining counties of Pike and Letcher across the Kentucky border is in effect that the shortage will be about the same there.

Public School Outbreak Traced.

Patrons Are Requested to Meet at School House at 10 O'clock Today.

The School Board of Big Stone Gap, and the Principal of the Public School invite and earnestly request every patron of the school and citizen of Big Stone Gap interested in the school to meet them the teachers and Division Superintendent J. N. Hillman at the school house today, (Sept. 1st) at 10 o'clock a. m., to discuss any and all questions of interest in connection with the school and pupils. The board has employed a full corps of teachers, and wants to make this the best and most successful school year in every way that the town has ever had, and seeks the full cooperation of all patrons and citizens. For this reason every one is urgently requested to attend this meeting in order to get more thoroughly acquainted with the school and the teachers, and to give the teachers and the School Board the benefit of any views or suggestions they may have which they think are of value.

New Coal Pier is Finished.

Charleston, S. C., Aug. 21.—Announcement is made by the Southern Railway Company that the modern export coal handling plant which has just been completed at Charleston will be put in operation for the handling of commercial coal on September 1st, giving Charleston facilities the equal of any on the Atlantic seaboard for handling coal to be borne overseas and providing another export outlet which will be of particular value to the coal producing territory served by the Southern Railway and immediate connections.

The terminal will have a capacity of forty cars, or two thousand tons per hour, which is as fast as any shipway in the coal carrying trade can take it. It will be operated entirely by electricity and deliver coal into the holds of ships with a minimum of breakage by means of an electric conveyor.

In preparation for a greatly increased movement of coal to Charleston, the Southern Railway has provided a storage yard of 100 cars capacity, and has also made extensive additions to passing tracks along the line over which coal will move.

Glade Spring Man's Appendix Removed While He Looks on.

Abingdon, Aug. 23.—James Mason, of Glade Spring, Va., underwent an operation for appendicitis at the Abingdon hospital without anesthetics and facing the operation watched the surgeons at work. On account of the physical condition of Mason, no anesthetics was administered, only cocaine being used locally.

The operation was performed by Dr. James C. Montley, the house surgeon and required some time owing to the serious condition of the appendix, but the patient rallied and felt better after the operation.

Johnston-Bickley.

From the Tri-Cities Daily Tuscumbia-Florence-Sheffield, Ala., is the following reprint:

Dr. F. A. Johnston and Mrs. Gertrude Bickley were married at the Christian church parsonage, Florence, at 10 o'clock last night, Evangelist Isaac C. Hoskins officiating. They were unattended, and only a limited number of friends knew of their plans. The bride was handsomely gowned in a suit of white serge. She is the widow of the late E. L. Bickley and very popular. The groom is a well known dentist with offices in Florence and Sheffield. Mr. and Mrs. Johnston left on the midnight train for a six weeks' visit to San Francisco, and other points in the West.

Well Became Polluted and Family and Visitors Were Stricken With Typhoid.

Richmond, Va., Aug. 27th.—An unrecognized case of typhoid fever and an unsanitary well are regarded by the State Board of Health as responsible for a most unusual outbreak of typhoid fever recently investigated by the board, the summary of whose findings was made public today.

Several weeks ago the board received from the attending physician a report of a considerable number of cases of typhoid fever in a county of Eastern Virginia. So many of the cases were reported to have taken their beds about the same time, that a common cause for the outbreak was at once suspected, and Sanitary Engineer Messer of the board was sent to make an investigation.

By charting the history of such cases in the neighborhood, Mr. Messer found that most of them had visited a particular home approximately two weeks before the onset of the disease. An inspection of the home in question was made, and it was found that a guest who had been there during the time when the other cases had visited there had developed typhoid fever shortly after leaving. It was also found that the well was in an unsanitary condition and could very easily have been polluted by the first case. Either from the water thus contaminated or from direct contact with the first case, the State's health officers think, the disease was spread.

"This outbreak," says this week's bulletin of the board, "is of especial interest in that the presumptive evidence of the manner in which the disease was spread bears out the warnings repeatedly given regarding unsanitary wells. It is more than probable that the original cause of the outbreak was discharging the germs for several days before the symptoms were serious enough to send the patient to bed. All who visited the house were thus subjected to the danger of infection at a time when there was nothing to indicate the necessity of special precautions. On the other hand, if the household had been provided with sanitary conveniences and if the water supply had been safeguarded from all possible pollution, the danger from the case would have been greatly reduced. The spread of typhoid from incipient cases and from carriers is so easy, especially in a county where there are millions of flies that every possible safeguard must be taken in advance. A few dollars spent in building a sanitary outhouse and in protecting a well are scarcely a tithe of the cost of a case of typhoid, even when the suffering and danger are not taken into account."

A Birthday Party.

Miss Margie Witt was the hostess of a very enjoyable party Thursday afternoon from four to six o'clock in honor of her ninth birthday at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wiley Witt.

The merry games were played on the big lawn until six o'clock when they were served with refreshments consisting of delicious ice cream and cake and candy.

Those who were present were Misses Louise Nickels, Grace Mahaffey, Evelyn A. Sover, Mildred Wolfe, Frances Daugherty, Anna Barron Collier, Margaret Baker, Lydia Chestnut, Hazel Fuller, Julia and Josephine McCorkle, Glessie and Aletha Witt.

Margie received several pretty little gifts from her little friends, all who wish her many more happy birthdays.

Mrs. James F. Roberts, of Inman, Va., left for that place yesterday, after attending the funeral of her father, Mr. J. B. Childers, a few days ago.—Bristol Herald Courier.

A Promising Coal Field.

An examination of the coal resources of the Pound quadrangle, which includes parts of Pike and Letcher counties, Ky., and of Wise and Dickenson counties, Va., has been made by the United States Geological Survey, the part of it that lies in Virginia having been examined in cooperation with the Virginia Geological Survey. Until recently the region was entirely undeveloped, and little information concerning it was available, but it has not escaped the attention of the coal operators, for some of the largest corporations have acquired lands in this region with a view to active development. The quadrangle probably contains a greater number of coal beds than any area of the same size in the Appalachian coal field and will compare favorably with most other areas in that field in the thickness and extent of its beds. Within the last three years railroad communication has been established with the outside world and in Kentucky area mines are actively shipping. In the Virginia area only one large mine has been operated, but doubtless others will be opened in the near future. Mining conditions are highly favorable and the region should become one of the principal coal producing centers of the central Appalachian coal field.

The report of the Geological Survey on the coal resources and general geology of the Pound quadrangle, by Charles F. Felt, published in Bulletin 31 F, may be obtained on application to the Director of the Geological Survey, Washington, D. C.

Prominent Man Praises Tanlac.

State Superintendent of Printing Voluntarily Pays Tribute to New Remedy.

Frankfort, Ky., Aug. 31.—A high State official is one of those who have come forward voluntarily to add his voice to the chorus of praise for Tanlac, the perfect preparation. This is Moses B. Glenn, State Superintendent of Printing, whose office is in Frankfort.

"I think I had tried every remedy there is before I learned of Tanlac," he said recently. "I had a catarrh of the throat, and could sleep very little because I swallowed the secretions from my throat. Of a morning I woke from a iron bed slumber with a choking sensation, and would cough and spit nearly all day."

"As soon as I began taking Tanlac I experienced an improvement. I had little faith at first that any medicine would help me, and so I am the more ready and even eager to say a word about this preparation. As a result I am conservative and unwilling to give my endorsement to anybody or anything, but this is an exceptional case. The itching in my ears is gone, I sleep soundly, and the accumulation in my nose and throat has disappeared. I want others to know how much good Tanlac has done me."

Tanlac is now being introduced in Big Stone Gap by Mutual Drug Company, and in Norton, Va., by Norton Drug Company.

NOTICE.

The Daughters of the Confederacy will meet Wednesday, September the 8th, at the home of Mrs. H. A. Alexander, at Imboden, Va. All members having cars will please invite those they wish to take on Tuesday, and leave the Gap promptly at 3 o'clock.

This being the last meeting for the year, the members who have not done so, are requested to bring their dues in full. Roll call will be answered with a Current Event.

SECRETARY.

Radford Normal Notes.

Dr. W. S. Sutton, Dean of the State University of Texas, spent Tuesday at the Normal School inspecting the school equipment and conferring with the teachers as to the work of the Virginia Normal Schools.

Dr. J. P. McConnell spent last Saturday in Richmond in conference with State Superintendent Starnes and the Presidents of the other State Normal Schools, in regard to the improvement of the teaching force of the State. Another and larger conference will be held in the near future.

The second term of the summer quarter will close Friday, August 27. The character of the work and the personnel of the student body have been very satisfactory.

At the closing exercises this week Miss Katharine Gardner will receive her full diploma of graduation; others will be given certificates to teach.

Prof. J. E. Arent delivered an address on the work of the School Peace League before the students of William and Mary Summer School, at Dahlgren, a few days ago.

The Appalachian School Improvement Foundation is preparing a bulletin for use in Patrons' Day exercises which will be held in the public schools of Virginia in October. This bulletin will, on application to Prof. W. E. Gillert, Secretary, East Radford, Va., be sent free to officers of school improvement leagues, teachers and school officials.

DYER, TENN. MAN SUFFERED 40 YEARS

J. T. Castleman Finds Hope Fulfilled After Passing Threescore Years.

J. T. Castleman of Dyer, Tenn., suffered from stomach derangements for forty years, taking all sorts of medicine, following all kinds of medical advice.

In all the forty years, he said, he never had a real good day until he tried May's Wonderful Remedy. Then he discovered something, for his letter tell about it.

"The first dose of May's Wonderful Remedy caused gall stones to pass from me. I am feeling much better than I have ever before. I am 61 years old and I had never before enjoyed one whole good day."

"I could not give the one bottle you sent me for all the drugs and doctors' medicine that is made."

May's Wonderful Remedy gives permanent results for stomach, liver and intestinal ailments. Eat as much and whatever you like. No more distress after eating, pressure of gas in the stomach and around the heart. Get one bottle of your druggist now and try it on an absolute guarantee. If not satisfactory money will be returned.—adv.

ANOINTING THE SICK.

Why did the disciples anoint with oil when casting out devils and healing the sick? (Mark 6:13.) I quote from the Popular and Critical Bible Encyclopedia:

"The Orientals are indeed strongly persuaded of the sanative properties of oil, and it was under this impression that the Jews anointed the sick and applied the oil to wounds (Psa. 109:18; Isa. 1:6; St. Mark 6:13; James 5:14). Anointing was used in sundry disorders, as well as to promote the general health of the body. It was hence, as a salutary and approved medicant, that the seventy disciples were directed 'to anoint sick' (Mark 6:18), and hence also the sick man is directed by St. James to send for the elders of the church, who were to pray for him, anointing him with oil in the name of the Lord."

Why then did they anoint the sick with oil? Because they

considered oil "a salutary and approved" medicine, a standard remedy for many disorders. Then what is our duty to the sick? To anoint them with oil and pray for them? I should think not unless this is the best remedy for broken bones, dislocated joints, appendicitis, etc. Certainly there is no Scriptural or rational ground for the rejection of approved remedies and resting in faith, expecting a cure. If we would follow the Scriptural example, we must use the most approved remedy at our command in connection with prayer, and until we have applied this remedy, we have not done our duty to the sick nor can we rationally expect the sick to be healed. A groundless faith is a superstition and can bring no result but disappointment. In case of a disease for which science prescribes no remedy, we might as well anoint with oil as to do something else, or if we are going to try the power of our faith in raising the dead, we reject, in this case, all remedies for science has no remedy for death. I do not mean to be harsh or unfair, but I am sure that every intelligent community would have more respect for "the faith healer" in his rejection of remedies, if he would test his miraculous powers on the body of a dead man instead of a sick baby. The reason he does not do so may not be obvious to everyone.

By no means let us think that the Scriptural example of anointing and prayer for the healing of the sick teaches the rejection of approved remedies, but rightly interpreted it teaches just the reverse.

W. N. WAGNER.

Production of Coal in 1914.

The production of coal in the United States in 1914 was exceeded by that in only two previous years—1912 and 1913. In 1914 the total production of anthracite and bituminous coal amounted to 513,255,377 short tons, valued at \$381,190,543, according to C. E. Leisher, of the United States Geological Survey. In 1913, the year of greatest production, the total was 529,990,219 short tons.

In 1914 the value of both bituminous and anthracite coal decreased slightly more than the tonnage, but the decrease in anthracite, the more valuable output, was slight.

The production of anthracite in Pennsylvania decreased from 81,718,889 long tons (91,524,922 short tons), valued at \$195,181,127, in 1913, to 81,090,531 long tons (90,824,507 short tons), valued at \$188,181,399, in 1914.

The total production of bituminous coal and lignite decreased from 478,135,297 short tons in 1913, valued at \$565,234,925, to 422,703,370 tons in 1914, valued at \$193,009,244.

The decrease in the production of anthracite was due in part to mild weather during the winter in the area where it is used almost exclusively for a domestic fuel and in part to decreased exports to Canada.

The decrease in the production of bituminous coal was generally distributed over the country, but there were seven States in which the production in 1914 was greater than in 1913. Two of these States, North Dakota and South Dakota, produce lignite only, and make relatively small output. New Mexico's increase was due to ability to supply markets ordinarily furnished by coal from Colorado, which in 1914 suffered from a serious strike. The other States that showed an increase were West Virginia, Kentucky, Michigan, and Oregon. The greatest decrease was in Pennsylvania, whose output fell off almost 25,000,000 tons. The most notable decrease was in Ohio, where, because of strikes, the decrease was over 17,300,000 tons, or nearly half, as compared with 1913.

Henry Ford's breakfast is said to be a cup of tea. Now you may cease to wish that you could change places with Henry.